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	•	INFORMATION REPORT	REPORT NO CD NO.
	COUNTRY	Test Germany	DATE DISTR. 9 December 1953
	SUBJECT	Soviet Bombs and Other Objects Observed at Gadow-Rossow Air Training Ground.	NO. OF PAGES 3
25X1A	PLACE ACQUIRED		NO. OF ENCLS.
	DATE OF INFO.		SUPPLEMENT TO REPORT NO.
25X1			
		meters north of the intersection of the lanes Js Gadow-Rossow Air Force Training Ground was dug of photographs, one showing the bomb in the position bomb dug out, one giving a front view of the bom giving a side view of the bomb. The section of the believed its rear part was marked with a large viron band fitted with an eyelet.  tail unit, the bomb was 110 cm long and was 30 to	on found, one showing the ab with its fins and one showing the she bomb 25X1 white 8. Aft of it was an including the 25X1
	2.	A second bomb found a few meters from the other underground was pulled out very small fins and apparently lost some parts. White symbols stenciled on one side of the bomb	bomb and about one third  This bomb had 25X1
		580 €6 - 1 1950	
		The other side of the bomb was marked with	
		$\bigcap_{n=100 \text{ M}}^{\infty}$	
		FM - H	
		8 - 533 - HM - H -1- \(^{\nu} - 48\)	
		The weight of the bomb was estimated at about 50 of 70 to 80 cm and a diameter of 22 to 25 cm.	ogkg. The bomb had a length
			25X1A

25X1A

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25X1

as Eisenwinkel (iron angles) which were previously reported located at Jagen 48, about 150 meters north of the intersection of the lanes Jagen 40/41 and 47/48 were set up in one line, rather than staggered, with all four angles with their open sides pointing in the direction of Rossow. Each unit had a square bottom plate. The first and the third unit pointed up and the second and fourth pointed down at an acute angle. 3 The red flag which was on the mast between the second and third unit in 1952 was no longer there.

25X1A

The droppable Comment. unit involved presumably is a bomb which hit the ground at an angle of 65 to 75 degrees. The device lying aft of the bomb possibly is the tail unit with heavily deformed fins which broke off at the impact. It seems noteworthy that the fins were heavily deformed, although the bomb hit the ground almost vertically. The head of the bomb was probably fitted with a cowling which was presumably entirely deformed and remained stuck in the ground. It cannot be determined whether the bomb was suspended with one or two eyelets. Annex 4 indicates that a ring had been fitted around the middle section of the bomb. It cannot be determined whether this ring broke off at the impact, or was pushed to the rear. The dimensions of the bomb correspond to those of the FAB-100 type bomb. It is believed that the bomb is a training bomb of the FAB-100 class. Its sheet iron body probably contained cement or sand, possibly filled into the bomb through the flap with hinge that is visible at the head of the unit. The photographs do not indicate whether the rod (peg) on the tail of the bomb was to hold a smoke unit or whether this part was intended to support this hollow section of the bomb. Neither can it be determined whether the rod on the flap is the stump of a reinforcement of the head cowling, which presumably remained in the ground or is part of the fuse of the smoke unit.

25X1A

This bomb is similar Comment. previously observed in alrost the to a droppable unit same place on 30 April 1953. The description indicated that that bomb was an SAB-15 type pyrotechnical bomb. The present photograph of both the entire unit and the fuse supports the previous assumption. It is believed that the unit involved is either an SAB-15 type bomb or a unit of similar type, but different weight. While the SAB-15 has a weight of about 14 kg, the weight of the bomb referred to in the present report was estimated at 50 kg. Source will be reinterrogated as to whether the unit was still filled or whether he estimated the weight of the empty sheet iron shell. The length given is about 20 cm shorter than the length of the SAB-15 while the diameter of the bomb observed is about 10 cm bigger. If these figures were correct, the bomb involved, although similar in shape to the SAB-15, would differ with regards to dimensions. The inscriptions on the bomb confirm that the bomb is a pyrotechnical bomb, inasmuch as the letters C5, translitterated SB, are the Russian symbols for pyrotechnical bombs. Mo. 580 probably is the symbol of the producing plant, C6-1 presumably indicates pyrotechnical bomb - 1 and 1950 is the year of production. The inscription on the other side of the bomb is unclear. AM-A in the fourth line may indicate the type of fuse. According to available records, AM-A type fuses are impact fuses, however, which would be impractical for pyrotechnical bombs. The fuse on the photograph resembles the TM-24 "5" mechanical time fuse, rather than an impact fuse.

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25X1A

25X1A  3. Cornent.  The units are believed to be target reflectors for radar controlled approach and bomb aiming devices. Prior to the departure of the II-28 units from the Soviet Zone of Germany on about 1 July 1953, Gadow-Rossow had been intensively used by II-28s for bombing practice. In early March 1953, revealed that iron plates had been newly erected.  25X1  25X1  25X1  25X1  25X1A    Nowever, further reports and photographs of these iron plates would tend to link together the possibility of such a system being utilized during this period by II-28s equipped with, presumably, a copy of the Keddo set. Other iron plates similar to those observed have also been seen at Kummersdorf bombing range. See		Siurei,
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